(c) whether Government propose to relax the criteria **for** terming a power plant as a captive power plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) A large numberof captive and standby generating stations in India have surplus capacity that could be supplied to the grid continuously or during certain time periods. These plants offer a sizeable and potentially competitive capacity that can be harnessed for meeting the demand for power. The National Electricity Policy recognizes the need to harness surplus captive power capacity in the country which could be supplied to the grid for meeting the demand for power.

Under the Electricity Act, 2003; captive generators can supply electricity to licensees and to consumers who are allowed open access. The National Electricity Policy emphasizes the need for facilitating grid interconnections for captive generators and institutionalising appropriate ecmmercial arrangements between licensees and the captive generators to enable fuller utilization of available capacities.

The Tariff Policy stipulates that supplies may be bought from captive plants by distribution licensees using the guidelines issued by the Central Government under section 63 of the Act. Alternatively, a frequency based real time mechanism could be used and the captive generators could be allowed to inject into the grid under the ABT mechanism.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification Corporation

58. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for Rural Electrification Corporation during 2006-07;

(b) whether outlay for the current year has been reduced as compared to the preceding year,

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some States particularly Andhra Pradesh is likely to be affected adversely due to this reduction; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWR (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR **SHINDE): (a)** The **total budgetary** outlay for Rural Electrification Corporation during the year 2006-07 is NIL.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

Power crisis in Delhi

59. DR. M.A.M RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power situation in the whole Northern States and more particularly in Delhi is very grim;

(b) if so, the demand and supply of power in the Capital;

(c) whether there is a huge gap in the demand-supply of power; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to meet the demand of power in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) State-wise power supply position in Northern Region including Delhi during the current year (Aprii-June, 2006) is given below:

Figures in MU net Figures in MW net

State/ System/ Region	April, 2006-June, 2006				April, 2006-June, 2006			
	Require-ment	Avail-ability	Suplus/ Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/ Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	359	356	•3	-0.8	264	234	-30	-114
Delhi	6,208	6,091	-117	-1.9	3,843	3,736	-107	-2.8
Haryana	6,473	5,898	-575	-8.9	4,550	4,235	-315	-6.9
Himachal Pradesh	1,142	1,139	-3	-0.3	. 715	715	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2,568	1,909	-659	-25.7	1,400	1,175	-225	-16.1
Punjab -	9,454	8,606	-648	-6.9	7,700	6,080	-1,620	-21.0
Rajasthan	7,909	7,535	-374	-4.7	4,763	4,291	-472	-9.9
Uttar Pradesh	14,200	11,183	-3,017	-21.2	8,114	6,399	-1,715	-21.1
Uttaranchal	1,373	1,318	-55	-4.0	939	897	-42	-4.5
Northern Region	49.686	44,235	-5.451	-11.0	29,648	26,283	-3,365	-11.3.